(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2493)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1794.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

EXTREMES in all meaſures, prove not only defective in the means, but in their operations, produce effects highly dangerous to the ends. In phyſic, that which may prove remedial when applied in a certain degree, ſeldom fails of counteracting the virtue, and producing the contrary effect, when adminiſtered to an exceſs. To all human affairs there are certain bounds preſcribed by the power of reaſon, beyond which there is no medium. The human mind, when clouded with affections, and agitated with paſſions, ſeldom obſerve any medium in its operations; in ſuch a ſituation it loſes ſight of the object, tranſcends the mark, and is left without a guide to wander in the wilderneſs of extremes. This rule having a general application to human affairs, may in a particular manner be referred to the ſtate of a free government, the evils flowing from which generally operate in a twofold manner, namely, an encroachment of power by the government, and an abuſe of it by the people. An encroach of power by government, in infringing upon the rights of the people, in exerciſing authority unwarranted by the conſtitution; an abuſe of liberty by the people, in aſſuming more than ſanctioned by the laws, or by rejecting all law and order, and falling into a ſtate of licentiouſneſs. Theſe two extremes are uniformly oppoſed to genuine liberty, and however different in their operation, ſeldom fail of producing, in the end, the ſad effects of tyranny and oppreſſion; and unbounded apprehenſions of the former have indirectly been the cauſe of the latter. The people being very tenacious of their liberties, are ever watchful of the meaſures of government, and from their fears receiving wrong impreſſions, are often carried by paſſion beyond the bounds of reaſon, and hurried into the moſt violent exceſſes; without duly conſidering the reaſon, or weighing, in a cool and diſpaſſionate manner, the nature of the proceedings, they content themſelves with the firſt view, ſkim the ſurface, and form improper concluſions; on ſuch occaſions, in avoiding one extreme they imperceptably fall into another, by an unbounded fear of the contemplated danger they loſe ſight of a medium, by being too watchful of Scilla, they are daſhed againſt Charybdis. An undue ſuſpicion of government encroaching on their rights, with the odious name of monarchy, have not only produced unmerited oppoſition to their meaſures, but hurried the mind to the oppoſite extreme of anarchy and licentiouſneſs, in reſiſting all law and order.

Whoever values liberty and would ſupport it, no doubt will think it his duty and intereſt to protect that conſtitution by which it is ſecured. Whoever values the privileges of a citizen, no doubt will grant the ſame to that body who protects them; conſequently no man will deny government the preſumption of her innocence, as a *prima facie* evidence, till the contrary is proved. If a rule of conduct preſcribed to each citizen is marked out by the laws of his country, no doubt he ſhould be judged by the ſame. If that of government is marked by the conſtitution, they certainly may claim the ſame privileges. If a conformity to theſe laws juſtify the conduct of the former, certainly that of the conſtitution will the meaſures of the latter.

The boundaries laid down in the fundamentals of the conſtitution, which circumſcribe the power of government. The bar which ſecures the rights of the people from infringment, the line which marks the extent of their authority, will ſhew to every man, whether his rights have been violated, whether government have tranſcended the bounds preſcribed to them by the conſtitution, whether they have unduly extended the limits of their authority, whether the law complained of is unconſtitutional, impolitical or inexpedient; if either or all; whether the conſtitution has made any proviſion for having it repealed in a peaceable manner, whether the people can reform any abuſe in a regular and conſtitutional manner, without tumult or ſedition, or whether the reſiſtance of a minority is conſiſtent with the ſecurity of our rights, the defence of our liberty, or the genius of the conſtitution.

If a law is unconſtitutional it is a grievance, becauſe it operates againſt the will of the people; if it is impolitic it is odious, becauſe it operates againſt the intereſt of the ſame; if it is inexpedient it is a hardſhip, becauſe it draws money from the pockets of the people to anſwer no real advantage; if the law is conſtitutional it is no grievance, becauſe ſanctioned by the people; if it is politic it is commendable, becauſe for the public good; if expedient it ought to be continued, becauſe the exigencies of the people require it.

The power veſted in congreſs, of taxing in a diſcretionary manner all real and perſonal property in the union, laying impoſts, &c. as the exigencies of government may require, being ſanctioned by the eighth ſection of the ſecond article of the conſtitution, conſequently their exerciſing the authority upon any reaſonable ground can meet with no exception. The conſtitution being a repreſentation of the will of the people, the quantum of power ceded and warranted by it to government, being ceded and warranted by the people, therefore all meaſures adopted by congreſs, conſiſtent with the ſpirit of the conſtitution, within the limits of this power, is ſanctioned by the concurrence of the people; to preſume the contrary, would be a preſumption of a premiſes which would prove ruinous in the extreme; it would deſtroy all uniformity in the adminiſtration of affairs, ſubvert all the principles of government, and invalidate every ſecurity of private property. If equal weight, ſanction and authority, extend to every law of congreſs, providing within the limits of the conſtitution, if the power ceded to government muſt be regulated and coextenſive with the ſame, conſequently their exerciſing all or any part of this power is unqueſtionable, and if the people are juſtified in violating one of theſe laws, the ſame juſtification extends to a violation of every other law within the pale of the conſtitution, becauſe the conſtitution being the common ſupport of all, becauſe its ſanction, protection and authority, extending alike to each and all, therefore if her right is queſtionable in any, it muſt in all, if her authority fails in any, it muſt in all.

When we contemplate this law on the ground of expediency, and animadvert to that period in which it was paſt; when we conſider the ſtate of reſources, the increaſe of expenditures, and the inſufficiency of the revenue to ſupport the exigencies of government, all charges againſt congreſs immediately vaniſh, they become no longer cenſurable in the ſacred diſcharge of a duty due to their conſtituents, by the adoption of meaſures both ſanctified by neceſſity and warranted by the conſtitution. The interruption of our trade abroad, occaſioned by the fermented ſtate of Europe, the protection of our frontiers at home, with other fortuitous circumſtances, muſt neceſſarily have ſwelled our expenditures, and rendered our revenue inadequate to the calls of government. Theſe conſiderations inconteſtably ſhewing the expediency of adopting ſome conſtitutional meaſures for raiſing of money to anſwer the exigencies of government, to accompliſh which there remained theſe two alternatives, either of levying a general tax upon all real and perſonal property, or of taxing articles of a foreign and domeſtic manufacture.

However ſatisfactory, legal and equitable, a tax laid upon real and perſonal property, however reaſonable and impartial in thought, however juſt in calculation, its obſtacles in practice are much to be feared. On one hand the difficulty of aſcertaining the quantum of property of each man, and its neat produce, in a young country, where property is ſo unſtable in its value, and the current of intereſt ſo fluctuating, appears to admit of a conſiderable degree of exception, and afford almoſt an irreſiſtible object of temptation for the commiſſion of fraud and deception. To tax private property, valued at the diſcretion of any body of men, would not only be an innovation upon liberty, repugnant to the true ſpirit of republicaniſm, but dangerous in the extreme. On the other hand, whether it would not interfere with the ſtates legiſlatures, or whether it would meet with the concurrence of the people at large, is very queſtionable. On the ground of equity, this mode of taxation certainly appears very reaſonable, becauſe each man being intereſted in a certain degree in government, in proportion to his property, is bound in an equal ratio to contribute to the ſupport of the ſame. In Europe, where the value of property is in a manner fixed and unchangeable, this mode of taxation may anſwer, but that it would in this country be both defective in the ends, and partial in the operations, is much to be feared. Theſe conſiderations, when annexed to that ſacred regard paid to private property in every free country, which ſecures it from injury and violation, appears to afford an inſurmountable obſtacle to its adoption.

As to foreign articles, the duties are as great as policy will admit. The practicability of laying a general tax upon real and perſonal property, with the policy of increaſing the impoſts of imported articles, affording too many obſtacles to their admiſſion, the only and laſt reſource, conſiſtent with the conſtitution, was to tax home produce, which, however unpopular in a republican government, muſt be ſubmitted to when the exigency of affairs require it, and it is for the public good. To lay a tax upon that article which will be leſs oppreſſive to individuals, and uſeful to the commonwealth, is an infallible proof of the wiſdom and policy of congreſs. A tax upon linen, woollen, and other manufactories of that kind, would be impolitic in the extreme, becauſe it would dampen the ſpirit of manufactures, calculated not only to promote induſtry at home, by encouraging our own citizens, but render our ſituation more dependent to Europe for articles purchaſed at an advanced price.

If there is any ſolid ground of complaint from the operation of the exciſe law, if it is attended with any real grievance or oppreſſion, this muſt certainly affect the conſumer of whiſkey and not the diſtiller, becauſe the former, by raiſing the price of whiſkey in proportion to the tax to the conſumer, conſequently it is not he who diſtils the ſpirit who pays the tax, but he who conſumes the ſpirit. In the ſide of the latter, the exciſe law in its operation can afford little or no cauſe of complaint, becauſe all impoſts and taxes laid upon ſpirits, whether of a foreign or domeſtic manufacture, indirectly extend to the conſumer, becauſe taxation on all other liquors generally affecting the conſumer. I cannot ſee upon what equitable mode of reaſoning the conſumer of whiſkey can claim an exemption, nor on a political one, ſaving its being a home manufacture.

If the exciſe law at all affects the diſtiller, it muſt be in retarding the ſale of his liquor, and that in a very inconſiderable degree; and it is highly probable, it has in its operations produced effects more than ſufficient to compenſate for any diſadvantage ſuſtained on that head. Could a calculation be made, perhaps the ſale of whiſkey to the Indian army, which expediency required for the defence of our frontiers, but more particularly of the inſurgents, (the expences of which might in a great meaſure have been introductory to the exciſe, in order to raiſe money for the ſupport of the ſame,) would have been more than ſufficient to compenſate for any diſadvantage ſuſtained by the impoſition of the law. It is true, the conſumer of whiſkey pays a tax. It is probable from his diſtance from ports, and the difficulty of procuring imported liquors to advantage, whiſkey is the only liquor he makes uſe of; but ſurely if he conſumes none of theſe imported liquors he pays no tax for them. Who then pays the tax of imported liquors? Certainly the conſumer. Who drinks ſpirit of any kind without being taxed? There is none. If all liquors then conſumed in the union were taxed, and if this tax is to extend to the conſumers, it is but reaſonable that the drinker of whiſkey ſhould pay a tax, as he who drinks wine, rum or brandy. As to the plea of the inſurgents on this ground, it appears not leſs unreaſonable than inconſiſtent; they ſay they cannot procure imported liquors to the ſame advantage as thoſe living adjacent to ports. It is true they cannot, nor can the people alluded to procure land, and the neceſſaries of life, on the ſame terms they can. Advantages and diſadvantages are inſeparable in human affairs, and every man living in, and participating of, the conveniences of ſociety, muſt not claim an exemption from its inconveniences, but ſhare them with his neighbour. It is ſaid, that the exciſe law contemplates oppreſſion, becauſe it qualifies exciſe officers to enter and examine your houſe; that your houſe is your caſtle of defence, and ſhould ſuffer no violation. That a man's houſe is his caſtle of defence, I grant, but that the exciſe law countenances any irremedial grievance or oppreſſion on that ground, I fully deny. By taking out a licence to pay an annual duty in proportion to the ſize of your ſtill, you entirely remove any inconvenience which might flow from that channel; by the adoption of this mode, your houſe is inviolable, and no longer ſubject to the abuſe of exciſe officers.

The manifold opinion of modern politicians, reſpecting the exciſe, is fanciful indeed. They tell you, it is unjuſt, oppreſſive and unpopular. Unjuſt, becauſe it does not bear alike upon all, which common reaſon and experince have ſhewn to be highly unreaſonable, and morally impoſſible. It is oppreſſive and unpopular, becauſe report ſays it produces thoſe effects in Europe. I muſt beg leave to differ with them on this head, and conſider them as unfounded as the latter; and I can never believe that the exciſe law, in its operation, can produce, in this country, the grievances contemplated, as long as liberty remains the ſolid baſis of our conſtitution, virtue the polar ſtar of our government, and obedience to the laws the will of the people. In Europe, the revenue flowing from the exciſe law is collected by men of the loweſt order, by men whoſe fortunes are as limited as their conſciences are unbounded; this, with an avaricious deſire in the diſtiller to defraud the government, by diſtilling whiſkey without a licence or permit, and concealing the ſame in their dwellings, afford the officer a moſt ample field, either of cheating government, by compounding for a bribe, or of practiſing on the diſtillers themſelves unbounded fraud and extortion. It is almoſt impoſſible to conceive what an influence government and education have in the formation of the human mind. What a contraſt in the minds of thoſe whom fate has placed in the ſame country under a partial government, ſubject to its appendages, a diſtinction of orders, with a partial diffuſion of ſcience. When we behold this mottled picture, the alloy which diſtorts the features and deſtroys the ſymmetry, are very oſtenſible—under ſuch a government a love of gain is too common, and indulged whenever an opportunity ſerves. Science and politics, (which not only expand the underſtanding and fill the mind with ideas of rectitude and honour, with a ſovereign contempt of meanneſs, lying beyond their reach,) am-

bition, and every ſpring to action, is clogged, emulation dies away, and the mind ſhrinks back in its own barrenneſs in the contemplation of gain.

The conſtitution and laws of this country admit of no ſuch exception. Her civil and religious liberty are founded on a broader baſis and liberal ſcale. She knows no rank, order or diſtinction. She points out no road to preferment but through the avenue of merit; and as long as her favoured children remain obedient to her ſalutary laws, they ſhall have no ſolid ground to apprehend ſuch contemplated grievances. As to popularity, it is at moſt but a bubble, and unworthy the attention of a thinking mind; it is in this, as in moſt occaſions, without juſt ground or foundation. Popularity, that noted daughter of fame *, without ſtability, firmneſs or ſtrength, than whom no fiend more ſwift; by exerting her agility ſhe grows more active, and acquires ſtrength in her progreſſive motion, and as obſtinately bent on falſehood and iniquity as reporting of truth. Whether you take the exciſe law in a conſtitutional, in a political, or in an equitable view, it is irreproachable; but let us ſuppoſe it was defective in either or all, does the conſtitution make no proviſion for its redreſs? Do the meaſures adopted exculpate the inſurgents? Could the contemplated cauſe of complaint juſtify the violence of their conduct? Or can the ends ſanctify the means? By no means. The words of Vattel on this head are, "if any nation is diſſatisfied with the public adminiſtration, it may reduce and reform the government." But here is meant at leaſt the majority of the nation, and no minority of malecontents ſhall cauſe diſturbance to the government, if they do, it muſt be at their peril; and to attack the laws and government is a capital crime againſt ſociety. Sad experience has ſhewn inſurrections to be the bane of ancient republics; by it the rational faculties are ſuſpended, the paſſions are armed with blind madneſs and enthuſiaſm, and by it the mind, like a raging torrent, becomes ungovernable, and hurried into the moſt violent exceſſes. The melancholy effects of an inſurrection are general and confined to men of no order or denomination; by it the ſpirit of induſtry is damped, the ſinews of commerce relaxed, the ſpring to enterpriſe clogged, and the inergetic powers of government weakened. In viewing theſe melancholy conſequences, what man, in cool deliberation, can contemplate it and not be alarmed? What man can countenance it and call himſelf a virtuous citizen? What man can promote it but the aſſaſſin of his country? But once eſtabliſh it as a principle, that a few malecontents, too many of which are in every government, under an impreſſion that a law was grievous, were juſtified to reſiſt it by the aſſumption of arms, and adieu to all ſecurity of private property. Once eſtabliſh it as a principle, that government are to be influenced *vi & armis*, and adieu to all ſtability in adminiſtration. Once eſtabliſh it as a principle, that a minority of any kind can counteract the meaſures of a majority, and adieu to all liberty—In ſuch a ſituation, how ruinous the conſequences, how inſecure the government, how wretched the country—Such a doctrine would leave the ſtability of government to the caprice of a few, ſuffer every man to judge in his own cauſe, and deſtroy every vital principle of government.

No doubt but all men ſhould be jealous of their rights, and when actually invaded, are juſtified in making uſe of every laudable effort in oppoſition to the invaders; but nothing leſs than the cleareſt proof of the invaſion will juſtify this oppoſition, ſubject to the direction of the conſtitution. Not the caprice of a few, nor the opinion of a minority, nor the unfounded allegations of licentious anarchiſts, can impeach the purity of government, or ſanction this oppoſition. Men in the diſcharge of ſo ſacred and important a truſt as the liberties and properties of their fellow-citizens, are ſupported upon a more firm baſis. Men choſen to watch our immunities and unalienable rights, juſtly claim a more exalted tribunal. Men delegated to guard and protect the commonwealth, are entitled to a more firm ground than the flimſy current of popular opinion. It is true the people are the phyſical ſtrength of every government; all power is mediately or immediately derived from them, and are juſtified in guarding it from the encroachments of government. But how? Is it by a few individuals raiſing the people to ſedition and inſurrection? Is it by the rage of enthuſiaſm? Is it in the blind chaos of licentious anarchy and confuſion? Is it in the deſtruction of all law and political order, and, like our uncivilized anceſtors in the infancy of civil ſociety, determine all common affairs in ſcenes of rage, fury and violence? Such meaſures as theſe would be truly preſpoſterous, and ſo far from ſecuring the rights of a free and independent people, they ſtrike at the root of all government; they are not only unfounded in reaſon, ruinous to the peace and order of ſociety, but ſubverſive of all rational liberty. The affairs of a nation are of too much importance to be tampered with, the commonwealth too ſacred to be inſulted, and the lives and properties too dear to be ſported with by any ſuch unbounded exceſſes. Who then are to judge of our common affairs? The people at large, ſubject to the conſtitution in a repreſentative capacity. Each queſtion being coolly and diſpaſſionately canvaſſed and determined by a majority, by men delegated from amongſt and by ourſelves, by men who are preſumed to know our real intereſt, and with a ſufficient degree of zeal to ſupport them.

Should any real grievance exiſt, either from abuſe or neglect, our conſtitution not only gives a ſufficient remedy, but points out in what manner it is to be applied. It is a leading principle in political diſcuſſions, that a majority will decide each queſtion, and no number leſs than a majority can give the exiſtence of a law to any meaſure, no number leſs than a majority can deſtroy the ſame, conſequently no minority can, either in an aggregate or repreſentative capacity, upon any conſtitutional ground, create a law, or deſtroy one already created. If any part of the people think themſelves oppreſſed by the operation of a partial law, they may petition for a repeal of the ſame; if their repreſentatives abuſe their truſt, they may have them ſuperſeded in every two years. If ſufficient reaſon is ſhewn for the repeal of a law, the preſumption is much ſtronger that due attention will be paid to their prayer, and the cauſe of complaint removed, than that a majority of our government can be either ſo corrupted or biaſed as to proſtitute all virtue, principle and honour, in the continuance of a law both grievous and oppreſſive. What man of candour, who can take an impartial view of all theſe conſiderations, and not ſee that the grievance of exciſe law muſt exiſt in name, and not in fact? Who will deny that it can have any exiſtence, unleſs in the imagination of the unthinking, the licentious or depraved? Who can take a view of the ſtate of government at the time this law was paſt, her reſources, her expenditures, her impoſts, her ſituation at home and abroad, and impeach her congreſs for the adoption of meaſures abſolutely required by expediency, unqueſtionably juſtified by equity and policy, and ſolemnly ſanctified by the laws and conſtitution? and there is no doubt when theſe cauſes, which required the adoption of the exciſe law, will ceaſe, but the effects will alſo, and that coolneſs in deliberation, virtue and wiſdom, which characteriſed our government hitherto, will remove this complaint when it is expedient, and for the public good.

Before I drop my pen, permit me to annex a word more. Let us revere the laws and government; let us not liſten to thoſe kind of admonitions which alienate our minds from government; let us cultivate unanimity and philanthropy amongſt ourſelves; let us avoid diſcord †, faction and licentiouſneſs, which have been the bane of ancient commonwealths; let us revere ſtateſmen and patriots, whoſe time is devoted to the improvement of their country; let us practice induſtry, frugality, temperance, moderation, and other republican virtues; but above all, let us revere religion, and reſpect her faithful followers. Let us remember that there can be no political happineſs without liberty, that there can be no liberty without morality, and that there can be no morality without religion; and may the Almighty Ruler of the univerſe, who has raiſed you and me to independence, continue to beſtow his bleſſings upon us, and augment our felicity in a progreſſive degree of human happineſs.

A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.

* *Fama malum quo non aliud velocius ullum,*
Mobilitate viget virisque acquirit eundo—

† *Nam concordia parvæ creſcunt,*
Diſcordia maximæ delabuntur—

FROM THE LOWER ELBE, *Auguſt 5.*

IT is generally underſtood, that the money which, as a part of a ſubſidy intended for Berlin, has been on board an Engliſh frigate for ſome days, was on Wedneſday laſt tranſmitted into the hands of the Pruſſian conſul.

BRUSSELS, *Auguſt 12.*

Laurent, the French repreſentative with the army of the North, has impoſed a contribution upon this town of five millions of ſpecie; but it is to be paid only by the nobles, the eccleſiaſtics, the religious houſes, and the privileged orders of this town and its bailiwicks. This contribution has not yet been paid, as the higher orders have quitted the country, but hoſtages have been taken from amongſt the magiſtrates, and ſent into France. Louvain is to pay two millions, 800,000 livres, ten thouſand pair of boots, and an indefinite quantity of beer.

Malines is to pay a million and a half, 10,000 hats, and 10,000 pair of breeches.

Antwerp is to pay ten millions, and all the revenues of the country are to be ſent to France.

The prince of Cobourg's army ſtill remains at Fouron-le-Compte, and he is determined to defend the Maeſe.

On the 4th inſtant, he had a ſkirmiſh with the French, which he obliged to fall back to Tongres, with the loſs of eighty killed and ninety priſoners.

On the ſide of Holland the enemy have made no advances, and the Engliſh army remains in its former ſituation.

On the 7th, the French were ſucceſsful at Yeſſendike; they routed the poſt of the allies there, and took all their baggage. The remainder eſcaped to Axel, where they are now in garriſon.

On the 2d, early in the morning, the French attacked and carried by aſſault Fort Iſabella, half a league from Fort Phillipine, in Dutch Flanders. Sluys ſtill holds out.

FLUSHING, *Auguſt 15.*

By a gentleman, on whoſe veracity we may rely, and who left Bruges on Monday laſt, we are informed, that the French army in Cadſand and before Sluys, amounts to 27,000 men, all well cloathed, and moſt plentifully provided with every article; but, notwithſtanding theſe advantages, nearly one half of them are ſick and unfit for ſervice.

The hoſpitals at Ghent, Bruges, and Oſtend, contain 9000 men, who were all well and in good health before the commencement of the ſiege.

Saturday, Auguſt 16.

The diſorder is epidemical in the army, and is a virulent putrid dyſentery, and carries off great numbers daily.

The French generals, ſenſible of the havock it will make in their armies, if the ſiege continues much longer, ſeem reſolved to uſe the greateſt efforts to take the town immediately.

For this purpoſe, they on Saturday laſt brought from Bruges 38 braſs 24 pounders, and began the ſame evening to puſh on the ſecond parallel.

This formidable ordnance began playing on the town on Wedneſday night, and ſtill continues. The town, however, holds out; and the brave commander, general Van der Duyn, and the handful of men which compoſes the garriſon, ſeem determined to defend it to the laſt extremity.

Sunday, Auguſt 17.

Some few days ago the Carmagnols were compleatly enſnared. General Van der Duyn, in the evening, ordered a large quantity of faggots and other firewood to be heaped together in three different parts of the town, not far from the warehouſes and magazines, which he ſet fire to; at the ſame time keeping up a briſk cannonade from the ramparts.

At nine in the evening, the whole horizon ſeemed in a blaze, and the fire from the town ſlackening, every one imagined it was in flames, and looked on its fall as inevitable. During the night, the fires at intervals ſeemed to burn with leſs vehemence, and one was entirely extinguiſhed. The French kept up a heavy fire all night, and towards morning fired entirely with red hot ſhot; and threw bombs and ſhells into the town from every ſide.

As day-light approached, the commandant ordered two more fires to be lighted, the gates opened, and the draw-bridges let down; ceaſing, at the ſame time, to fire from the ramparts.

The French on this advanced in great numbers to take poſſeſſion of the town, before it ſhould be reduced to a heap of aſhes; and in a moſt confuſed and diſorderly manner, croſſed the inundations where the water was fordable.

When they had advanced as near as the commandant wiſhed them to come, they were, to their unſpeakable aſtoniſhment, ſaluted with a ſhower of grape-ſhot from all the guns on the ramparts, and galled in the ſevereſt manner during their retreat. They loſt on this occaſion near 1800 men, who were either killed or drowned; and near 300 wounded were next morning brought into Bruges.

The French did not fire a ſingle ſhot during the three following days, and now proceed with the greateſt circumſpection; being pretty well convinced they will not obtain Sluys ſo eaſy as they obtained Breda laſt year.

LONDON, *Auguſt 7.*

Letters received yeſterday from Holland, mention, that M. Fagel, the greffier, or ſecretary to the States General, after paying a viſit to the prince of Cobourg, had paſſed into Bruſſels, for the purpoſe of negotiating a very particular piece of buſineſs with the French national commiſſioners at that place; that the commiſſioners told him the buſineſs was of ſuch magnitude as greatly to exceed their powers, therefore, all they could do, was to grant him a ſafe paſſport to Paris; and that Mr. Fagel has, in conſequence, proceeded to that capital to negotiate with the ruling powers of France. [Star.]

That there is ſome foundation for the ſtatement given in theſe letters, there can be little reaſon to doubt; we pretend not, however, even to gueſs what can be the nature of the intended negotiation—time will tell that. We cannot imagine that the Dutch will prefer a ſeparate peace to the protection of ſuch a glorious and ſucceſsful war as they are at preſent engaged in, even when we recollect how ſpeedily they manned the fleet, which fought the Britiſh off the Dogger-Bank, though in many months they have not been able to equip their ſhips againſt the French.

Aug. 22. The mode of recruiting, or rather kidnapping, now practiſed in various parts of the metropolis, calls moſt particularly for the intervention of the civil power.

On Friday a young man, who had been taken into a houſe in Johnſon's-court, Charing croſs, and confined, threw himſelf with his hands tied behind him, from the upper part of the houſe, and was daſhed to pieces on the pavement. A mob aſſembled, and, finding the doors of the houſe ſhut, was with great difficulty prevented from pulling down the premiſes, in order to do ſummary juſtice on the authors of this ſhocking ſcene.

A magiſtrate at length arrived, the doors were opened, and nobody was found in the houſe, but an old woman, the crimp and his aſſociates having made their eſcape, to commence the ſame buſineſs in ſome other neighbourhood.

Soon after dark the mob aſſembled again, and obſerving a man get out on the roof of the houſe, inſiſted on ſearching ſome of the adjoining houſes, in which they ſuſpected he had been allowed to conceal himſelf. Fire-arms were diſcharged from the windows of one of theſe houſes. A party of the horſe guards was ſent for, and paraded the ſtreets all night. The concourſe of people were not entirely diſperſed at twelve o'clock.

The mob again aſſembled on Saturday and yeſterday, but were not particularly riotous.

The unfortunate man is ſaid to have been a clerk in the exciſe office, to have been decoyed into the houſe, when in liquor, by a woman, robbed, and put into the hands of the crimps.

In addition to the above account we have to add, that from marks in the ſhirt of this unfortunate young man, for a ſhirt was the only garment left him, his name is found to have been W. Howe. He had been previouſly heard from the oppoſite houſes repeatedly to beg for mercy, and when attempting his eſcape, had been warned by their inhabitants of extreme danger.

The old wretch who kept the houſe has been taken up.

Five boys and a man, charged with being concerned in the above riot, on Friday afternoon, and who were taken into cuſtody by ſome of the conſtables attending on Saturday morning conducted from Martin's watch-houſe, under a guard of horſe ſoldiers, to the public office, Bow-ſtreet, where they underwent an examination before Mr. Juſtice Addington, and were committed to Torhill fields, Bridewell, to anſwer what may be adduced againſt them at the next Weſtminſter ſeſſions.

PITTSBURGH, *October* 11.

A correſpondent obſerves, that he is happy in having it in his power, from perſonal knowledge, to announce to his fellow-citizens, that all the inhabitants of Canonſburgh and its vicinity have ſigned their names to the terms propoſed by the commiſſioners from the government, requiring peaceable conduct in the people, and obedience to the laws.

The drubbing general Wayne has given the weſtern Indians, has entirely changed the tune of the Cornplanter——He now wiſhes peace, as much as he lately did war.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 13.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated London, 20th Auguſt.

"It is impoſſible to ſay what is doing by Mr. Jay, but, from what I can judge, this country is perfectly inclined to be friendly, and to do ample juſtice to America; as ſuch, no doubt every thing will go right. From what I have ſeen, both in France, Germany, and here, I am of opinion the preſent unhappy war is by no means likely to be put an end to. All parties appear ſo determined, that I ſhall not be ſurpriſed if it continues ſeven years, or even much longer."

Oct. 16. The following is the copy of a memorandum of captain Fitzpatrick, of the ſhip Adriana, and contains all the intelligence in circulation at the time of his ſailing from Amſterdam.

"The prince of Cobourg, with his army, lay between Liege and Treves, with an intention to retake the latter, or oppoſe the progreſs of the French army. The duke of York, with the Britiſh army, lay between Antwerp and Breda, and the Dutch army were moving in different bodies to Bois le Duc, Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom. The French were beſieging Sluys, and had taken the forts of Philipine and Eſille, near Sluys, by which they have rendered the inundating the country uſeleſs. A Dutch officer who arrived at the Hague, brought an account, that the garriſon of Sluys were provided with all ſorts of ſupplies in plenty, but that the number of men was inſufficient to make a very great defence. This officer came to demand a reinforcement of men, which if not granted, the Dutch general, Van der Duyn, would be obliged to give up the place.—The French, with the aſſiſtance of ſome of the inhabitants of Liege, had taken the ſuburbs of that city, but general Latour erected a battery on the hill of Chartreuſe, which obliged them to withdraw, after which there was an engagement between the French and the Auſtrian general Krag, the former loſt a conſiderable number of men. This action was fought between Liege, Maeſtricht and Tongres, and the French were forced back to Tongres.—The French after ſome attempts on Marzig, obliged the Auſtrian army to leave that poſt, and then advanced to Treves, which they took without reſiſtance the 7th Auguſt. The loſs of this place obliged the prince of Cobourg, and the Pruſſian general Mollendorff, to ſend a large body of their troops to defend the neighbouring country of Juliars and Berg.—A dragoon of the regiment of Auſtrian Latour, who made his eſcape from Valenciennes, informed that this garriſon, and that of Conde, were well ſupplied. The communication between the two towns was open. That the Auſtrian cavalry made frequent excurſions to Mons and Ath, in poſſeſſion of the French, which occaſioned ſkirmiſhes.—La Queſnoy, near Valenciennes, is beſieged by the French under general Jourdan, but not yet taken.—The French army, it is ſaid, are under good diſcipline. The different towns they have taken were obliged to pay large ſums as contributions—Antwerp paid five millions of guilders in ſpecie.—No engagement lately, as the combined armies were not in ſufficient force to meet the French.—Six French frigates were cruiſing in the North Sea, which obliged the Dutch to order three frigates to moor in the narroweſt entrance to the Texel, to protect the paſſage."

The mate of the barque Neptune, which ſailed from hence a few days ago, in a letter dated New-York, October 13, ſays,

"Off the high lands of Neverſink, we had the misfortune of meeting with two Britiſh frigates, and a 64, who preſſed all our hands, which I may ſay left us at the mercy of the ſea. One of our people gave them information of the French frigate lying in the ſtream at Philadelphia, upon which the admiral ordered one of the 74's to cruiſe off the Delaware, and wait her coming out."

Extract of a letter from Shippenſburgh, dated October 13.

"We marched from Carliſle on Friday, and arrived here yeſterday at noon. We are in the advance, which conſiſts of the three Philadelphia troops, Macpherſon's and Taylor's corps, with two field pieces, followed by about 600 Jerſey troops, and colonel Gurney's battalion. We ſhall march immediately for Bedford, and from thence to Fort Pitt. Mr. Findley came to Carliſle with the olive branch, but the preſident told him that the army would be marched to the Weſtern country, to protect the innocent, and puniſh the guilty.—So we are informed."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 22.

"The progreſs of J. Jay, Eſquire's, negotiation is yet certainly unknown, although much is ſurmiſed. Our other official characters ſay, that every thing will depend upon the extent of his claims, which he alſo does not chooſe to communicate. If he confines his demand to an indemnification for the injuries ſuſtained in conſequence of the late order of council, it will probably be granted, particularly if the French ſhould continue their ſucceſſes on the continent. The replies of the Britiſh miniſtry to the different committees of merchants and manufacturers who have waited on them, have induced them to think a war with us very improbable; and I believe, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs abroad, we may remain eaſy at this time, whatever might have been the intentions of England when more ſucceſsful. We have nothing to hope from either the juſtice or honour of the nation; the frequent mention of which in America, is conſidered here as a mark of our ſimplicity and ignorance of European politics. A miſguided ſenſe of intereſt actuates their conduct, and as we can have no confidence in their virtue or clemency, we muſt teach that we do not dread them; and without going into a war, we might, I think, convince this country, that her greateſt intereſt, and abſolutely, at preſent, her domeſtic tranquillity, depends on her preſerving a good underſtanding with a country ſhe has ſo baſely injured.

"The probability, therefore, of the continuance of the bleſſings of peace, has induced the merchants and manufacturers to ſhip goods in nearly the uſual quantities."

Annapolis, October 23.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the houſe of delegates in the enſuing general aſſembly, viz.

For Kent county, Matthew Tilghman, Charles Hynſon, William Spencer and John Lambert Wilmer, Eſquires.

For Somerſet county, Henry J. Carroll, Robert Gale, Charles Nutter and George Waggaman, Eſquires.

For Cæcil county, Henry Hollingſworth, Eſq; 722, Richard Bond, Eſq; 708, Samuel Miller, Eſq; 677, William Ward, Eſq; 654, and John Carnan, Eſq; 654.

For Queen-Anne's county, James O'Bryon, James Kent, Richard Tilghman Earle and James Brown, Eſquires.

For Frederick county, George Bare, jun. Benedict Jameſon, William Beatty and David Shriver, Eſquires.

Annapolis Races.

WILL be run for, over a fine courſe, near this city, on Tueſday the 4th day of November, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, belonging to any member of the club; heats four miles.

And, on the next day, the CITY PURSE of FORTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, except the horſe winning the firſt day.

The horſes to be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. GEORGE MANN, and to pay one ſhilling in the pound for all horſes entered for the city purſe.

Three horſes to ſtart or no race, and to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club; heats 4 miles.

JESSE DEWEES, Secretary,
Jockey Club.

Annapolis, October 22, 1794.

NOTICE,

THAT the commiſſioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the fourth Tueſday of November next, at the city of Annapolis, to hear appeals from ſuch perſons as may think themſelves overrated by the aſſeſſors of ſaid county.

By order,
NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com.

THE inhabitants of Charles-town, in Charles county, intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to paſs a law for inſtituting and regulating a market in ſaid town, and to prevent all perſons from ſuffering ſwine, geeſe and goats going at large in ſaid town.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called SHIPLEY'S DISCOVERY, lying and being in ſaid county, agreeably to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

ANDREW MERCER.

October 15, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, ſome time in June laſt, three likely young NEGRO MEN, about twenty one years of age, two of them black and pretty luſty, the other of a yellow complexion, and not ſo large as the others; they were ſeen in and about the city of Annapolis on Sunday laſt, and paſs for free men; they all have paſſes, and it is ſuppoſed wrote by one of the black men, as he writes a pretty good hand. THREE POUNDS current money will be paid for each, on being committed to gaol, ſo that the owners get them again.

HENRY TUBMAN,
JOHN R. ADAMS,
WILLIAM WHEATLY.

October 22, 1794.

☞ ALMANACS for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

THERE is at the plantation of JOHN LEE, living near South river church, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about 12¼ hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſwitch tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, at PUBLIC SALE, on *ſix months credit*, on Tueſday 25th of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, the following property,

ABOUT TWENTY NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, alſo, a number of work HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS, and ſome KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THOMAS KING,
RICHARD WELSH,
Executors,
of HENRY O. WELSH, deceaſed.

October 14, 1794.

CAUTION.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that the tract of land, called *Head Quarters*, adverti ſed for ſale by William Goldſmith, Eſquire, on the 23d inſtant, hath been heretofore purchaſed by the ſubſcriber, at public ſale, the terms of which, on his part, have been fulfilled, and that he intends to purſue legal ſteps to obtain a title, of which future purchaſers will take due notice.

JOHN W. DORSEY.

Elk-ridge, October 15, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on the 31ſt day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

THE reverſion of JONATHAN HUDSON, infant heir of JONATHAN HUDSON, deceaſed, to the lot of ground, and all the improvements thereon, lying in Baltimore-town, at the interſection of Baltimore and Charles-ſtreets, being that part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon which was aſſigned to his widow for her dower.

The purchaſer of the above property is to give bonds, with two approved ſecurities, for the amount of the ſame, payable in equal payments in one, two, and three years from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt on each bond till paid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Truſtee.

Baltimore, September 18, 1794.

On Monday the 27th day of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into Magothy river, lying about half way between the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well wooded and watered, and has ſome raiſ timber. Any perſon wiſhing to view ſaid land before the day of ſale will be pleaſed to apply to the ſubſcriber, at his farm on South river. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

RICHARD BEARD.

South river, September 23, 1794.

For SALE.

The ſubſcriber offers for SALE the following property in the city of Annapolis, to wit:

THE HOUSE and LOT where he now lives, in School ſtreet, and three houſes fronting on Church-ſtreet; a lot of 4¼ acres of land on the hill outſide of the city, on which is a wind-mill, ſtable, coach-houſe, hen-houſe, and a ſmall dwelling houſe, with a large garden paled in; the whole of the improvements almoſt new, and the whole of the lot enclоſed with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Annapolis, September 25, 1794.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of SOLOMON JOHNSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their claims, properly authenticated, by the firſt day of Auguſt next, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

MARY JOHNSON,
JOSHUA JOHNSON,
Executors.

September 29, 1794.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his clothing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

July 15, 1794.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

P. FITZHUGH takes the liberty of informing those friends who adventured in his lottery, that he is now engaged in the business of collection, and begs the favour of their being prepared for his call or order; he has, in several instances, felt himself much disappointed and mortified at the ill treatment which he has received from some gentlemen, who had been so obliging as to charge themselves respectively with the disposal of a few of his tickets, disappointed in his calculations on their friendship, and mortified at the injustice of their conduct; they have, notwithstanding repeated requests through the public papers to the contrary, kept over the tickets till the lottery was drawn, taking the chance of prizes and returning the blanks, thereby subjecting him to the unprofitable game, "Heads they win, Crowns he loses," He submits, however, to such gentlemen, the task of reconciling their conduct to the strict principles of honest delicacy, and flatters himself he shall, in no future instance, experience a similar injustice.

October 1, 1794.

Teachers of Music.

ANY person well qualified to teach the HARPSICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet with encouragement in this city.

Annapolis, October 12th, 1794.

WHEREAS the honourable A. C. HANSON, Esquire, chancellor, having appointed me, the subscriber, trustee for SAMUEL CHEW, of John, an insolvent debtor, this is to give notice to all those indebted to said Chew, to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him are requested to send in their accounts, that they may receive their equal dividend.

JOHN GROVES.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN'S

MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

THOMAS BOYD, care of Thomas Graham, Julian Bradley, care of William Coe, Basil Browne, Wye river, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis.

Mr. Chaise, John Callahan (2), Annapolis; Samuel Church, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (4), Robert Duvall, Dawson and Co. Annapolis.

Mr. Edgerly, or the reverend Mr. Vellette, Annapolis; Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

Richard Frasure, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis; John Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

Citoyen Gard, John Gwinn (4), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; reverend Nathaniel Greaves, Severn; Thomas Gibson, care of William Gray, Annapolis Royal.

Maria S. Heermance, care of George Mann, Mary Hesselius, William Hanson, Alexander Harrison, Samuel Harvey Howard, John Howard, Hurst and Conway, Annapolis; James Hutchings, Kent Island; Robert Hay, Maryland.

Thomas Jenings, Ruth Johnson, Annapolis; William Johnson (2), Head of South river; Mary Jones, Lower Marlborough.

James Lloyd, Annapolis.

Allen B. Magruder, Hannah Moore, John Macmullen, Blak Moore, Annapolis; Thomas M'Pherson, care of Joseph Court, Herring Bay; Mrs. Moylan, Queen-Anne.

Samuel Peaco (2), Annapolis; James Pattison, Calvert county.

Mary Ringgold, Thomas Ringgold, Simon Retallack, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Elizabeth Stiff, Cyrus Sharpe, James Sears, Godlef Stanback, Jude Simon, Annapolis; Joseph Sprigg, near Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

John Weems, Thomas Walley, Stephen Winchester, Charles Warfield, Annapolis; Charles Alexander Warfield, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Wiley, New-London, care of William M'Creery, Wilmington.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, merchant, deceased, are requested to bring in their respective claims to *Thomas Harwood* and *John Muir*; and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to either of said gentlemen, who are respectively authorised by the subscriber to receive the amount and give acquittances—And all the creditors of said John Davidson, are requested to appear with their claims, properly authenticated, at the Counting-house of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, on the last Monday in October, 1794, to receive their proportionate division of assets, then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Administratrix,
of JOHN DAVIDSON.

A CAMEL,

Of a MONSTROUS SIZE,

TWENTY-ONE HANDS HIGH, imported from

A S I A,

And highly deserving the attention of the curious, and all admirers of the wonderful productions of nature, may be seen opposite Mr. JAMES WEST'S, in Church-street, from the 15th October until the 20th instant.

WHEN the Camel lies down, five or six grown persons may get on him, and he will raise himself up with the greatest ease, to the astonishment of the spectator. He smiles for ladies, and laughs for gentlemen.

[These animals are very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries, and are remarkable for carrying large burthens, (which it is said they will do, to the amount of half a tun) and for travelling a long time (some writers say a fortnight) without water.]

Grown persons to pay *one quarter* of a dollar. Children *one eighth* of a dollar.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a support, as I am rendered, by pain and other sickness, unable to support myself.

ANNE WALKER.

St. Mary's county, October 6, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, and on an *extensive credit*, on Monday the 10th day of November next,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, the residence of the subscriber, containing about 948 acres, three rods and eight perches, situate on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland, and binding on a fine cove equal to any in the United States for fish, oysters and wild fowl; distant twenty-one miles from the city of Annapolis, and within five hours run by water of Baltimore-town. This estate is hilly, but being of a rich quality does not wash, is equal to any in the state, and produces the most luxuriant crops, it abounds with good meadow ground, and affords excellent pasturage for nine months of the year. Any person inclined to purchase may view said estate and know the terms of sale, by applying to

S. L. CHEW.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

A FARM, situated on Magothy river, with a number of hands, and stock of all kinds. For terms apply to

RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the LANDS, advertised by me, to commence on the 7th instant, in Baltimore-town, is postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, October 4th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mr. PHILIP THOMAS, late of Charles county, deceased, to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth November next, that the same may be adjusted; and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

On the said fifth November, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of the said deceased, if fair, if not the first fair day, and to continue from day to day till a sufficiency be sold to discharge the claims against the said estate,

SUNDRY likely young NEGROES, HORSES, black CATTLE, and HOGS; also, different kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and plantation utensils. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HUNGERFORD, Adm'r.

Pickawaxon, Charles county, October 6, 1794.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the sale of BENJAMIN REEDER'S LAND, for the use of Messieurs FORREST and STODDERT, advertised in this paper of the 18th instant to take place on the 4th of October next, is unavoidably put off until Friday the 31st thereof, when it will be made on the terms hitherto made known.

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HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

Charles county, September 30, 1794.

TO BE RENTED,

A PLANTATION opposite to the city of Annapolis, known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT; there will be fifty bushels of wheat seeded on the same this fall; there are three negroes, one man and two women, to be rented with the farm. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

Eastop, 27th August, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that petitions will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland from Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, praying a law for establishing some one place on Patuxent river, which to the legislature shall appear most fit and proper, for the reception, inspection, and exportation of tobacco, in lieu of the several warehouses now established by the justices of said counties for that purpose, when there shall be built and erected at such place houses sufficient to contain the tobaccoes, and wharfs to admit ships to lay along side thereof and receive their cargoes.

August 4, 1794.

NOTICE, that I intend petitioning the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJ. HARRISON.

September 1, 1794.

NOTICE, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

HENRY HILL, jun.

September 8, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers intend again to petition the general assembly, to make them compensation for tobacco lost during the late war from Patowmack inspection house, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix,
THEODORE DENT, Executor,
of PETER DENT.

Charles county, September 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to correct the second course of a tract of land granted by patent to William Middleton, on the twentieth day of July, seventeen hundred and forty-three, containing one hundred acres, called MIDDLETON'S RICH THICKETTS; this course, as mentioned in the patent, is said to run north eighty degrees east fifty perches, whereas by the certificate of survey on the 4th of May, 1742, made by William Hanson, the then deputy surveyor of this county, the said course runs north only eight degrees east fifty perches; this land I purchased of the said William Middleton on the 30th day of August, 1758, according to the courses mentioned in the patent, (not having at that time seen the certificate) which contain only seventy odd acres instead of one hundred for which I paid.

SAM. HANSON.

Charles county, September 18, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act may pass to liberate my body from confinement, and to exclude me from further arrest, on giving up all my property in trust for the use of my creditors.

WILLIAM BRAUNER, jun.

September 1, 1794.

THE subscriber is under the painful necessity of thus giving public notice, that he intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour, on his surrendering all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

JACOB DUVALL, of John.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law, similar to a law of the state of Virginia, for the purpose of giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, also for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the said river.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for an act to record a deed from Valentine Murray, late a soldier in the Maryland line, to Philip Ford, for the number four hundred and four, in Allegany county.

September 15, 1794. 8 w

I SHALL petition the next general assembly of Maryland, in November, for an act of insolvency to releave me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS BOND.

Saint Mary's county, September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Annapolis, September 15, 1794

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:
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